

With these facts before us, it is not surprising

"SOUTHERN WOMEN'S BUREAU."
Another Session of the Bureau in New

[From the World of the 9th.]

The ladies composing the Southern Women's Bureau met at room 24 Cooper institute, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. C. Fowler Walls presided.

Miss Laura Holloway read an essay on the present condition of women as compared with the past, and stated that a new era was

dawning upon them, and that if they were faithful to their cause victory would yet perch upon their banners. The Southern women, owing to the blighting influence of slavery, which degraded labor, and not been able as yet to participate in the benefits of the movement now making for women's enfranchisement as fully as their Northern sisters, but

she was confident that all they needed was proper encouragement.

At the close of her story she said that, as corresponding secretary of the bureau, she had received many letters from women in the South who wished to sell their produce, and that, if a market could be found for their goods, and if the ladies present would leave their addresses with her, she would furnish them with one of the lists.

A WOMAN'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

Mrs. Blake said that there was to be established in the city an advertising agency conducted by women. Such agencies succeeded only when they were conducted by men, and she thought that women should not enter upon this new field. She fully sympathized with this present movement in favor of improving the condition of Southern women, but she believed that they were passing through a fiery trial, but she believed that now a new era was dawning upon them. They had been accustomed to think that all

a true conception was being forced upon them by the necessities of their position. She related an anecdote of a Southern woman who had been obliged to start a boarding-house, and, though she considered herself very much degraded by this operation, she looked with scorn and contempt upon a sister of hers who had stooped so low as to become the editor

of a newspaper; but, for her part, she (Mrs. Blake) thought one occupation quite as respectable as the other.

INTERVIEWING A CENSUS TAKER.

Mrs. Blake apologized for being late at the meeting of the bureau; said she had been detained to answer the impertinent questions of the census taker, and after she had answered all his questions she had asked Mrs. A. from

how much did he receive for his work? "Three cents a name." How much could he make per day? "Five dollars." How many men were there employed? "About two hundred, but they needed more, and could not get them at that price." Now she (Mrs. Black) thought it was an outrageous shame that women had been employed to take the

was a citizen, but he was evidently very much alarmed at finding himself alone with one of the strong-minded women, and probably neglected to put some questions which he should have asked.

A SOUTHERN LADY'S VIEW.

Mrs. Burns said she had been drifted from the shores of the old world when quite a child.

and stranded in the South, her occupation there being that of a school-teacher. She had had an opportunity of obtaining an insight into the manners and customs of all classes of society, and she thought there was much misunderstanding with regard to the condition of the women at the South. According to the popular idea, there were only two classes of wo-

men there; use one very wealthy, who did nothing but sit in the shade all day long and be fanned by a negro servant, and the other what were called poor whites, who were ignorant and degraded and good for nothing, but she (Mrs. Burrus) could assure them that there was a very large middle class, who were used to work, and did work as hard as as well as say of their Northern sisters.

In fact she had known women whose husbands were wealthy, and who even owned negroes in their own right, who were obliged to work hard to keep those negroes properly employed, and to keep order in the household. As they all know, housework was the hardest kind of work, and the worst kept order and pleasantness in the household and greatest economy was a

that household, was perfectly com-
fill the President's chair, and there w
women in the South as well as in th

INEQUALITY OF WAGES.
Considerable discussion then ensued
the inequality of wages between the
and the chairman remarked that women

work. In an an- "It the Gen- mon- sner, in- go his business for her, and then she would be able to pay whatever wages she chose, but the fact was that women were not, as a class, so reliable every day for work as men, and then the first eligible offer of marriage she received she jumped at, and there was an end of all work at her profession, whatever it might be.

TEXAS.

"The Finest Growing Crop I Ever Saw"—A Few Words to **Leading Business Men—The Courier Journal.**

[Correspondence of the Courier Journal.]

SHREVEPORT, TEXAS, June 15.

Since my last communication (see p. 2).

I have passed through the towns of Honey Grove, Bonham and Kentuckytown, all of which are places of considerable business, surrounded by a fine rich country, and the finest growing crop I ever saw in my life. Taking the last year's crop as a basis, the probable amount that will be raised this year (of cotton and corn) I feel very safe in saying

will be double. There has been a good deal of rain for the last two weeks, but not enough to seriously injure the growing crop. While at Bonham I witnessed a terrific wind and hail storm. Considerable damage was done to the buildings—pampets blown off, gable ends forced in, etc. The hail completely demolished everything in the yards and fields.

Three miles around town, but fortunately it did not extend far. The Louisville delegation took refuge in the large and substantial storehouse of J. Mill Nunn, Esq. (an old Kentuckian), who, although some in age, has a large heart, and is always ready to extend hospitality to a wayfaring Kentuckian. He assured us that they did not have such storms

every Saturday evening, as some of our party seemed to fear. His assurance allayed their fears, and they felt secure until last Saturday evening at about the same hour at this place, when we had a repetition of the first. Though the worst part of it was spent before it reached the town, our friend John's fears are retired, and he is anxiously waiting for next Saturday.

We had Sherman to be a place of considerable importance. The merchants are doing a very large business; some of them as much as one hundred thousand dollars a year, and you will see by a communication forwarded to our Board of Trade, that they have a disposition to trade at Louisville. It is not worth while for us to make an effort to se-

I fear that our merchants will not wake up until after St. Louis has slipped in and taken the trade, and some of their best salesmen follow it. Time only will tell. We have it in our power, to compete successfully for the

trade now by getting our proposed line of boats ready for the fall trade. If they show no disposition to put this project through, at so small a cost as it requires, they will hardly be willing or able to take stock in a railroad, which we will be compelled to build or assist in building, from Little Rock to Red river. Just to think of one State having an

emigration of one hundred thousand souls in one year, which was the case with Texas in sixty-nine; and nearly all of them from States that are supplied from Louisiana. If this keeps up many years we will have to come to Texas to find our old trade. Hundreds of merchants tell me they have always bought goods in our market, and if we only had some way to ship their goods direct to Jefferson

The COURIER-JOURNAL is doing a good work in this country. I sent you a clab of twenty-two yesterday, made up in a few moments. One man told me that he believed that, if he had time, he could secure 500 subscribers in this county alone. This speaks in unmistakable terms of the popular

ity and esteem with which they regard our market. We leave this place for Dallas, and then for the country lying south of Sulphur, of which you will hear something soon.

W. R. HARKER.

GRANT AT DOWELSON.

How He Was Saved From a Hanging.

[From the Railroad Record.]

The following incident has never before been published, and its entire truthfulness can be substantiated to the satisfaction of any who may desire it:

On the morning of the surrender of the Confederate troops at Fort Donelson, a Fed-

ral stamper approached the works occupied by Baldwin's brigade, Buskirk's division, and inquired for the headquarters of the brigade commander. He was shown to the quarters of Colonel John G. Brown, 84 Tennessee Infantry, who was temporarily in command of the brigade. Upon meeting Col. Brown the Federal officer announced that he had been sent forward by Gen. U. S. Grant.

commanding United States forces, to learn the location of the brigade headquarters, and that he would return and inform the Federal commander. The officer then rode back to the line of works, and, meeting General Grant and his staff, conducted them to the tent of Col. Brown.

"Col. Brown, allow me to introduce Gen.

"Colonel Brown acknowledged the introduction by a polite though formal bow. ³⁰⁴
"Colonel Brown, it gives me pleasure to take by the hand an officer who has rendered gallant defense," and, removing his hat, the Federal commander, issued from his cap, extended his hand, which Colonel Brown accepted with that grace and dignity which

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10a.
8.04
7.52
7.43
7.33
7.28
7.20
1.05
6.58
2.50

A splendid horse and riding at break-neck speed, he has drawn slightly down, and a full-sized "navy six" particularly noticeable in his right hand. An instant more and Colonel Brown had seized the madman's bridle with—"Where are you going, you Yankee shoot that d—d now looses my bridle or you'll now And the man raised

while he loomed with rage.
"We have surrendered," sir, said
"Loose my bride!"
"I will not, sir—you shall not!"
"Colonel Brown, I tell you now,
and last time, loose my bride's rein!"
"Drop that pistol," said the man,
off his guard by a quick movement.

horse, found himself covered by the
which Colonel Brown had suddenly
A moment of hesitation and the
Lieutenant's pistol fell to the ground.
"Now dismount," said, with one look
satisfied him of the true purpose in the
which gleamed behind the leveled
the hand of Brown, the man who was
murdered Grant was safe under

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

RAY—Is in very low condition, and dealers are not buying. We quote as follows:

Bar in c.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 24 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 30 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 36 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 42 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 48 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 54 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 60 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 66 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 72 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 78 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 84 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 90 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 96 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 102 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 108 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 114 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 120 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 126 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 132 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 138 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 144 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 150 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 156 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 162 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 168 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 174 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 180 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 186 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 192 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 198 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 204 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 210 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 216 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 222 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 228 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 234 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 240 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 246 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 252 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 258 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 264 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 270 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 276 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 282 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 288 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 294 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 300 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers report that the market is very low, and we quote as follows:

Bar in c.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 24 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 30 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 36 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 42 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 48 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 54 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 60 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 66 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 72 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 78 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 84 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 90 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 96 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 102 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 108 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 114 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 120 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
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Sheet, 150 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 156 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 162 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 168 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 174 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 180 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
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Sheet, 264 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 270 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 276 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 282 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 288 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 294 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sheet, 300 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2

LEATHER—Is unchanged in every respect. We quote as follows:

Black, 1/2 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Black, 3/4 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Black, 1 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Black, 1 1/4 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Black, 1 1/2 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Black, 1 3/4 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Black, 2 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Black, 2 1/4 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Black, 2 1/2 in.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Black, 2 3/4 in.	10 1/2	10 1/

[illegible][illegible]

GUN, T. P. MAN,
 PROPERTY OF FRANKLIN TUNNEY, JR.
 WILL OFFER
 AT NO. 300 MAIN ST.
 BY THE LACK OF ANOTHER, AS NEW
BRASS GOOD
 Silks, Shawls,
 LINENS, HANDKER
Embroid
 COMPLETE STOCK
 country merchants who have a
 of stock full lines of THE
 AND, OFFERS YOU THE
 THE C
 This machine receives the
 it. Call and examine
E. B. L.
 6 Second St., bet.
 11TH
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